The People's Korea

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51st Anniversary of Victory in Korean War Commemorated

Photo shows a meeting of servicepersons of the three services of the KPA held at the education ground of the Monument to the Fatherland Liberation War.

July 27 is the anniversary day of the Korean people's victory in the war against U.S. aggression. The 51st anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War (Korean War) was commemorated in the DPRK.

Various events were held in Pyongyang. July 27 is a legal holiday in the DPRK. Television broadcasts documentary films of the war and songs which had been sung in time of the war were broadcast.

A meeting of servicepersons of the three services of the KPA was held at the education ground of the Monument to the Fatherland Liberation War. Participating there were Kim Yong Chun, chief of the General Staff of the KPA, senior officials of the ministry and servicepersons of the KPA.

Kim Yong Chun gave a report in the meeting and said, "Kim Jong Il leads the DPRK to victory by Songun policy in the no-gun battle with the U.S. which is calling itself the 'world's only superpower'."

Half a century passed since a cease-fire agreement was adopted between the DPRK and U.S., but real peace has not come to the Koran Peninsula. Thunders of guns stopped but a no-gun war still continues today. This was consistently stressed at various events held to commemorate the 51st anniversary of the victory in the Korean War.

Papers in the DPRK editorially observed the 51st anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War on July 27.

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North and South Korean Teachers Hold Joint Meeting

North and South Korean teachers meet at the foot of Mt.Kumgang.

North and South Korean teachers held their joint meeting at the foot of Mt. Kumgang on July 19 for the first time since the division of the Korean Peninsula.

The joint meeting named "North and South Korean Teachers' Meeting for the Implementation of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration" was participated in by a total of 876 teachers and officials concerned of the North and the South, namely 426 from the Korean Educational and Cultural Workers Trade Union and 450 from the General Federation of Teachers Organizations of South Korea and the South Korean Teachers Union.

In the historic meeting of teachers of the North and the South, North and South Korean teachers reaffirmed their duty to shoulder responsibility for the education of the next generation who decide the future of the country and the nation. They took a step toward strengthening the unity of teachers of North and South Korea and promoting their mutual cooperation.

The three groups of teachers of the North and the South addressed the meeting.

Kim Yong Do, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Educational and Cultural Workers Trade Union, called on teachers of the North and the South to closely cooperate and promote solidarity among them to establish a reunified Korea

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North and South Korea Hold 10th Round of Separated Family Reunions

Separated families and relatives had so much they wanted to say to each other.

Separated families and their relatives from North and South Korea met each other at the Mt. Kumgang resort in North Korea from July 11 to 16 for the first time since they were separated during the Korean War from 1950 to 1953.

Their meeting was the 10th round of separated family reunions, which started in August 2000 between North and South Korea in accordance with a decision of the summit talks between Kim Jong Il and Kim Dae Jung and with the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

Separated families and their relatives enjoyed their meeting after a long separation for more than 50 years.

A total of 100 North Korean old men and women met their 472 separated family members and relatives who came from South Korea, from July 11 to 13. Also 149

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In Hot Summer, Schoolchildren Splash into Pool

Summer has come to the DPRK. Though the DPRK is now in the rainy season, people enjoy swimming on hot days.

The swimming pool of the Changgwang Health Complex and the wading pools in Mangyongdae (**Photo**) and Munsu are also visited by a large number of children and people.

Primary and middle schools across the country have some 4,500 swimming pools and more than 2,500 seaside and riverside swimming places are overcrowded with schoolchildren and people. A million schoolchildren enjoy swimming a day on the average.

July and August are months of maritime physical culture in the DPRK.

China Offers Gratis Glass Plant to DPRK

Ground-breaking Ceremony Held in a Suburb of Pyongyang

Ri Sang Yong, PK correspondent in the DPRK

Photo shows workers participating in the ground-breaking ceremony.

Pyongyang— The construction of a glass plant offered gratis by the Chinese government started, as the ground-breaking ceremony was held on July 1 at the site of the plant in Taean in South Pyongan Province.

Present at the ceremony were Premier Pak Pong Ju of the DPRK, Han Song Ryong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Jo Yun Hwi, Minister of Construction and Building-Materials Industries, officials concerned and workers to engage in the construction. Also present at the ceremony from the Chinese side were Chen Jian, assistant to the minister of Commerce of China; Wu Donghe, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; general manager of the Yao Hua Glass General Company of China, members of the economic and trade delegation of the Chinese government and officials concerned.

China's offer of a glass plant was made when China's No.2 official Wu Bangguo, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, paid an official visit to the DPRK at the end of October 2003.

The construction of the glass plant is the first large-scale economic project between the DPRK and China since China's new leadership led by Hu Jintao took office.

According to an official concerned, the total floor space of the plant will be 293,000 square meters, and the daily output of the plant will be 300 tons of glass.

The construction of the plant will be completed by October 10, 2005, the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Workers' Party of Korea.

After the DPRK and China concluded an accord on the provision of the plant on November 10, both sides continued working-level consultations on the construction of the plant.

In a celebration adderss, Jo Yun Hwi said that the glass plant will be constructed with a great interest of Kim Jong Il, and Hu Jintao and the plant will be "the biggest symbol of friendly relations between the DPRK and China," referring to the fact that the Chinese government offered gratis a modern glass plant to the DPRK in an atmosphere in which the traditional DPRK-China friendly relations are being devel-

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DPRK FM Denounces Passage of U.S.'s "Bill on Human Rights in NK"

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK, answered a question put by the KCNA on July 27 as regards the U.S. House of Representatives' recent passage of the "bill on human rights in North Korea."

The spokesman said that it was questionable whether there was any need to continue dialogue with the U.S. for the settlement of the nuclear issue at a time when the U.S. was making ceaseless political provocations against the DPRK with such bitter antipathy and hostility toward its political system.

The reality reinforces our conviction that it is the only way of protecting the sovereignty of the country and defending socialism which guarantees our life, to increase its physical deterrent force for self-defense to cope with the U.S. evermore undisguised hostile policy toward it, the spokesman said.

He added that the U.S. regarded the nuclear issue and the "human rights issue" as two levers in executing its policy to isolate and stifle the DPRK, and continued that it was working hard to "change the system" in the DPRK under the pretext of "human rights issue."

The spokesman said that it was not fortuitous that officials of the U.S. government were insisting at this time that issues other than the nuclear issue such as the issue of human rights should be solved for a complete normalization of relationships between the DPRK and the U.S. These facts clearly show that the U.S. will not give up its hostile policy against the DPRK and have no will at all to coexist with the DPRK, the spokesman added.

The spokesman dismissed the bill which passed this time as one full of lies and fabrications because it slandered the DPRK, making a nonsensical talk about "protection of basic human rights" and "transparency and inspection of humanitarian aid to North Korea."

DPRK FM Dismisses U.S. "Landmark Proposal"

"Little Worthy of Discussing Any Longer"

Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA) — The "landmark proposal" made by the United States is little worthy of being considered any longer, said a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK, answering a question put by the KCNA on July 24 as regards the nonsense talked by the U.S. over its proposal the third round of six-party talks. He continued:

High-ranking officials of the Bush administration are busying themselves to create the impression that the ball is in the court of the DPRK. They asserted that they hoped it would understand the meaning of the "landmark proposal" made by the U.S. at the third round of six-party talks and make a "strategic calculation" and that they were waiting for a response to it from North Korea.

Worse still, they "recommended" the DPRK to follow the precedent of Libya, saying if the DPRK scrapped its nuclear weapons program first, it would be given a stupendous reward for it.

This only reveals that the U.S. is utterly ignorant of the DPRK.

As already known, the DPRK made a bolder and more flexible proposal at the third round of six-party talks held in June, proceeding from its consistent stand to make the Korean Peninsula nuclear-free. It clarified details of its nuclear freeze, saying that denuclearization is the DPRK's general goal and the freeze is the first starting point leading to the final dismantlement of its nuclear weapons plan.

The DPRK's "reward for freeze" proposal has enjoyed widespread support and sympathy not only at the six-party talks but from many countries of the world as it is the most reasonable way for a solution to the issue which reflects the actual situation where there is no confidence between the DPRK and the U.S.

The U.S., too, paying heed to the DPRK's proposal, said that it would seriously examine it.

We have closely watched the Bush administration's policy toward the DPRK after the talks, paying attention to the "landmark proposal" made by the U.S. side.

The study of the recent policy clarified by high-ranking officials of the Bush administration, however, clearly suggests that the U.S. "landmark proposal" was nothing but a sham offer.

In a word, the U.S. proposal is, in its essence, is a mode of forcing Libya to scrap its nuclear program first, a mode veiled with these word "landmark." The U.S. proposal does not reflect at all the "words to words", "action to action" principle which the U.S. had already promised to observe. Moreover, it says nothing of the U.S. commitment to give up its hostile policy toward the DPRK, a stumbling block lying in the way of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula, and specific ways to do so.

In other words, the U.S. only mentioned the phases whereby to meet its demands for disarming the DPRK and expressed its intention to discuss what it would do only after the DPRK has unilaterally completed the dismantlement of its nuclear program.

The U.S. is foolish enough to calculate that such a mode imposed upon Libya would be accepted by the DPRK, too.

Moreover, high-ranking officials of the Bush administration are now asserting it is the avowed policy of the U.S. not to give the DPRK any reward for the freeze of its

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International March for Korean Peace and Reunification Held from Pyongyang to Panmunjom

A group of participants in an international march for Korean peace and reunification led by Alejandro Cao de Benos, chairman of the Association for Friendship with the Korean people, visited Pyongyang from July 20 to 27. During their visit, the group made up of members of the association having branches in at least 60 countries marched from Pyongyang to Panmunjom via Sariwon, Sinchon and Kaesong.

The international march started Pyongyang on July 21. A ceremony for the start of the march took place prior to it.

Mun Jae Chol, acting chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who is chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World People, and others joined the marchers.

The participants marched in fine array, holding Korean Peninsula flags and placards reading "The international march for Korean peace and reunification" and "U.S. troops, quit South Korea at once!" **(Photo)**

Many working people in Pyongyang turned out to streets to welcome them and sent warm applause to them, shouting pro-reunification slogans.

The marchers responded to the crowd by chanting the slogan "Korea is one!"

The group members marched to Sinchon, South Hwanghae Province, on the same day. They held a meeting to condemn the U.S. imperialists' mass killings of Koreans there. They visited the Sinchon Museum first.

They laid wreaths of flowers before the graves of 400 mothers and the graves of 102 children and after that, they listened to the testimonies by those who underwent great misfortunes and pain due to the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Sinchon during the Korean War.

Michel Watts, a participant in the march and chief of the U.S. branch of the Association for Friendship with the Korean people, said in his speech that everyone should clearly know about the bloodbath in Sinchon and the blood-stained history of the U.S. and that he, as an American, would like to apologize for Gis' crimes in Korea.

A letter to the U.S. president was adopted at the meeting.

The letter said the destruction and killing of civilians committed by Gis during the Korean War are the inhumane and monstrous crimes unprecedented in the world history of war in their scale and targets and in their ferocious and brutal nature. The

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Protests Against Additional Troop Dispatch to Iraq Grow in S. Korea

The murder of Kim Sun Il, a South Korean translator, by a jihadist armed group in Iraq on June 22, shocked the South Korean public. Then came a United States Senate Intelligence Committee's report which said that incorrect information was provided to the Bush administration in the run-up to the Iraq war. The both events added fuel to the flame of anti-Americanism that has lingered long ever since the June 2002 killings of two young school girls by a U.S. armored vehicle, causing stronger popular protests against Seoul's decision to dispatch an additional 3,600-strong contingent to Iraq, the first batch of which is going to be sent there early August.

Lawmakers

On July 22, some 20 lawmakers from ruling and opposition parties, who signed a bill opposing the additional troop dispatch to Iraq, began a sit-in in the National Assembly hall, demanding President Roh Moo Hyun drop the envisioned troop dispatch plan. A lawmaker of the Grand National Party said: "The ROK-U.S. alliance is not supposed to be unilaterally led by the U.S."

Meanwhile, a seven-member cross-party group of lawmakers for further investigation of the case of the slain Kim Sun Il, which visited the Middle East country from June 16 for a week, warned at a press conference that a second and a third Kim Sun Il case may happen unless proper measures are taken by the government. Kwon Young Gil, lawmaker of the Democratic Labor Party, stressed that extremely limited and controlled information on the situation in Iraq cannot justify troop dispatch to the country, adding: "The U.S. has become the object of rejection and hatred in the whole territory of Iraq."

On the same day, some 500 lawyers and law professors jointly issued a statement calling for scrapping the government's troop dispatch plan. "As the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee report confirmed, U.S. allegation on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction has turned out to be completely fictitious and the barbarous acts committed by U.S. soldiers in the Ab Ghraib Prison have become the object of harsh criticism by the international society," the statement said. The statement criticized the Roh Moo Hyun government for its plan to send large-scale additional troops to Iraq by saying that it will get the South Korean people drawn into a vortex of aggravating conflicts between the U.S. and the Iraqi people. Pointing out that the Seoul government's continued support for the U.S. Iraqi policy runs counter to the spirit of South Korea's Constitution, which respects and pursues international peace, the statement called for the government and the National Assembly to scrap the plan of dispatching additional troops to the Middle East country.

Pan-National Campaign

July 24 was called "the Day for Pan-National Resistance to Stop Troop Dispatch to Iraq, when over 3,000 citizens gathered for a mass rally to "Surround the Blue House(Presidential House) with Human Chains." The participants chanted slogans, saying "The Roh Moo Hyun government, scrap troop dispatch!", "Let us prevent troop dispatch!" After the rally the participants attempted to proceed to the Blue House to surround it hand in hand, but were blocked by riot police and dispersed. A number of peace makers were injured and arrested during the their fierce clash with police.

Mounting public mood of protest against President Roh's support for the U.S. Iraq policy has been symbolized by an anti-war campaign led by the "Emergency National Movement Against Troop Dispatch to Iraq" which is joined by 351 civic groups representing all walks of life. The ad hoc organization has initiated a pan-national movement called "Hunger-Strike Relays by 100,000 People" which started on July 23. The hunger-strike campaigns have been participated in by lawmakers, representatives of labor unions, various grass-root movement organizations, youth-student organizations, religious groups, peace movement groups, ecology groups, feminist organizations as well as ordinary citizens and "unconverted long-term prisoners of conscience" on probation. The campaigns are also joined by cultural leaders and volunteer singers and even families of the victims of the 1987 Korean Airlines Flight incident who have been urging the government to fully reveal the truth about the incident.

They have developed anti-war campaigns by staging a variety of movements to put stronger pressure upon the Roh Moo Hyun government. Han Sang Ryol, representative of a civic group for reunification of Korea, said at a rally held on July 26 near the U.S. Embassy in Seoul: "The root of the problem of dispatch of troops to Iraq lies in the ROK-U.S. alliance by which the U.S. subjugates our nation, and therefore such an alliance should be renounced."

The civic groups are determined to continue their campaigns until their goals are met.

DPRK UN Envoys Participate in Forum for Korean Peace Held in Washington

A "Forum for the Peace and Security of the Korean Peninsula" was held on Capitol Hill, Washington D.C., on July 20 sponsored by the National Association of Korean-Americans (NAKA), the Korea Society and the National Committee for Peace in Korea (NCPK).

Pak Kil Yon, DPRK ambassador to the United Nations (UN), and Han Song Ryol, DPRK deputy ambassador to the UN, participated in the forum. At first, it was expected that five deputies of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly would participate in the forum from the DPRK. However, this was not realized.

It was the first time that the visit of a DPRK official to Washington was permitted since President Bush took office. The Bush administration had previously refused at least twice to permit DPRK officials to travel to Washington.

Participating in the forum from the U.S. side were Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., senior Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Congressman Curt Weldon (Republicans), Donald Greg, chairman of the Korea Society and ex-U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Don Oberdorfer, journalist, Jack Pritchard, ex-special envoy to the Korean Peninsula of the Department of State, and three other representatives. Participating in it from South Korea were Chang Yong Dal, a member of the Uri Party and four other Uri Party members.

In the forum, ambassador Pak criticized, U.S. policy against the DPRK, saying, "What is the origin of the nuclear issue of the Korean Peninsula? The U.S. threatened us saying that they would drop atomic bombs in case of a Korean War. Nobody knows how many nuclear weapons are stored in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula."

Sen. Biden said that the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula should be realized in an atmosphere of entente under the principle of mutual respect even if it took a lot of time. He also said, "It is very difficult to persuade the DPRK to declare a renunciation of its nuclear program because of distrust accumulated for over 50 years, but it is surely Bush's blunder that he leaves the nuclear issue as it stands."

Meanwhile, Chang Yong Dal said, "South Korea, North Korea, the U.S. and the international community should show wisdom in order to solve the nuclear issue of North Korea."

He added that North Korea is suffering from serious shortages of electric power, so it may be difficult to compel the North Korea to give up all nuclear program including nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Pak held a press conference after the forum. In the press conference, he denied the U.S. allegation that North Korea had a program to produce highly enriched uranium, saying that "it is totally fabricated."

He also said that the next round of six-way talks is scheduled to be held in September. He urged the U.S. to accept the DPRK's proposal and added, "It is the U.S.'s turn to respond to our proposal at the next six-way talks."

Lastly he denounced the Bush administration, saying that they hadn't permit him time and again to visit Washington in the past, saying, "It is only natural that diplomats who work for the UN should be granted permission to make a trip to anywhere in the U.S. I wish that this first visit to Washington of mine will not be the last."

51st Anniversary of Korean War

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Rodong Sinmun said that the U.S. imperialists were the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, stressing that it was necessary to overthrow the U.S. maneuvers to crush Socialism. Rodong Sinmun said that the immortal exploits performed by the late President Kim Il Sung in winning the war would always remain shining on the road of the Songun revolution, adding that the victory in the war was a victory of the President's outstanding military idea and strategy and his matchless gut and pluck and a victory of the single-hearted unity of the army and the people who fought closely rallied around him.

Meanwhile, the KCNA reported on July 28 that Kim Jong Il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA), General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and Chairman of the National Defense Commission of the DPRK, visited KPA unit 163 to congratulate the servicepersons on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

He set forth important tasks which would serve as guidelines in further increasing the combat capability of the unit.

He stressed that the spirit of devotedly defending the leader, warm patriotism and a matchless self-sacrificing spirit displayed by the heroic KPA constitute the strength of the country powerful enough to wipe out any formidable enemy in the world at a single stroke, adding that thanks to this great army, the DPRK will win victory in the future, too, as it did in the last war.

Meanwhile, various events such as meetings and lectures were held from July 21 to 23 in Peru, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Switzerland on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the DPRK's victory in the Korean War.

International March

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U.S. government should be held fully responsible for the above-said crimes and make an honest apology and compensation to the Korean people, the letter demanded, and continued:

The U.S. has stood in the Korean nation's way to independent reunification and seriously threatened peace and security on the Korean peninsula over the last 51 years. It must stop running wild, and ponder over the grave consequences of its hostile policy toward the DPRK.

If the U.S. is truly concerned about the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, it should immediately accept the fair and aboveboard proposal of the DPRK to seek a peaceful and negotiated solution to the nuclear issue on the principle of simultaneous actions. And it should withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop at once its military threat and blackmail which may lead the situation on the peninsula to catastrophe.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held in front of the monument to an engraved autograph of the late President Kim Il Sung in Panmunjom.

Alejandro Cao de Benos and Hong Son Ok, vice-chairperson of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World's People, gave speeches, respectively.

A resolution was read out at the meeting.

It expressed their determination to support with might and main the Korean people in their efforts to achieve the reunification of their country under the banner of the historic June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and conduct a widespread international campaign to demand the Bush administration discontinue its policy of stifling the DPRK and honestly accept the just proposal of the DPRK on peacefully settling the nuclear issue. It also declared that a strong international protest campaign would be staged to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces chiefly responsible for the division of Korea and get the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea.

China Offers Glass plant

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oped to a higher stage.

Vice Director Jin Gon said that the Chinese side will construct the plant with an accurate plan to produce quality glass. "It is the firm will of the Chinese government to develop friendly relations with the DPRK, and I believe that the Sino-DPRK relations will be strengthened in every field," he added.

The Yohwa Glass Collective Company is the leading group in China in the production of glass, which has 80 years of its history. The group has more than 30 domestic and foreign branch offices and plants, exports its products to more than 60 countries and gives technical assistance to India, Indonesia and other countries.

According to an official concerned of the DPRK, the Chinese side invested 24 million dollars in the construction of the glass plant.

Separated Family

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South Koreans met their 200 separated family members and relatives from North Korea from July 14 to 16.

"After 54 years of separation, I met my blood relatives whom I had not known whether they were alive. I cannot describe my happiness," said An Nam Ryong from South Hwanghae Province of North Korea who had met his elder sister and younger brother.

"The sorrow of the separation of my family was healed when I met my brother and I heard that he was conferred the title of 'Hero of the DPRK,'" said An Nam Man, a younger brother of Nam Ryong. "I think that reunification of my country should be achieved as early as possible so that we may freely meet and talk with each other."

Meanwhile, during the two-night and three-day reunions, separated families and their relatives enjoyed a performance of the Pyongyang Moranbong Circus Troupe.

Korean Schoolgirl Establishes New Record in Weightlifting

Giving courage and power to Koreans in Japan

The 6th Japanese National High School Women's Weightlifting Championship was held in Toyama, Japan, on July 18 and 19.

Kim Hye Yon, third year girl student of Hokkaido Korean high school, won the championship in the 75kg-plus class.

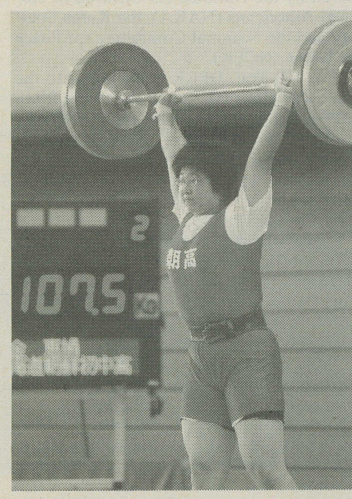
She lifted 107.5 kg in jerk and 85kg in snatch.

She established the best record for a high school girl in jerk and a meet-record in snatch. She lifted 192.5kg in total and won the championship in two consecutive meets establishing a new record to win championship. She has been a champion in four consecutive times in the national championships.

After the match, she expressed her joy, saying, "It gives me more pleasure than anything else that I could meet everyone's expectations. I feel like flying in the sky."

She gave power and courage to Korean people in Japan. She said that she would go on to college and continue weightlifting. "I want to break records in the future, too," she said, speaking about her hopes after the match.

All Koreans, especially Korean residents in Japan, expect that she will continue breaking records in the future, too.



Kim establishes a new record in jerk

Pyongyang Commodity To Be Sold in U.S.

Pyongyang "Soju" (distilled liquor, **photo**) is soon to be sold in the U.S.

According to the KCNA, Pak Il U, 55, a Korean resident in the U.S who is manager of the Dong Woo U.S.A. Inc., said that Pyongyang commodities would be sold in the U.S., in an interview with the KCNA at the Koryo Hotel when he was visiting Pyongyang.

He said that he was greatly delighted by the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration. A way has been paved for the Korean nation to reunify the country independently.

He has thought that when all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas are united with a strong sense of patriotism and try to let the world know well about Korea, the door of national reunification will be opened, he said.

After that, he made up his mind to sell Pyongyang Liquor in the United States.

"I have spent much time and made efforts to realize this its realization. Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. When people drink Pyongyang Liquor, a traditional liquor of Korea, they will think of Korea and chat about the history and traditions of the nation. That's why I made this decision," he said.

Saying that his initiative was fully supported by the motherland, he added, "I have already obtained a business license and have registered our company as the Korea Pyongyang Trading U.S.A Inc."

Moreover, he explained his plan to sell various kinds of North Korean drinks including blueberry wine in the United States, not limiting himself to the sale of Pyongyang Liquor.

Lastly he called upon all Koreans abroad to make a tangible contribution to the reunification of the nation, those with money donating money, those with strength giving strength and those with knowledge dedicating their knowledge to the cause, as was said by President Kim Il Sung.

Inter Korean Teachers' Meeting

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with mutual assistance. He also said that North and South Korean teachers should do their sacred duty in their work to educate the next generation.

Chairman Yun Jong Gon of the General Federation of Teachers Organizations of South Korea, said that North and South Korea should develop non-governmental exchange and cooperation in every field such as in economy, politics, social activities, culture and education and the teachers meeting should be the first step toward future meetings and actual cooperation. He also proposed to hold teachers meetings regularly in Seoul and Pyongyang in turns, a conference of presenting results in educational and cultural exchanges between the South and the North and exchange of study and training groups of teachers between the North and the South.

Won Nyong Man, chairman of the South Koran Teachers Union, said that North and South Korea should prevent danger of war in the Korean Peninsula with the united power of the Korean nation to hand down a peaceful and reunified Korea to future generations, adding that the responsibility for an independent reunification of Korea falls on North and South Korean teachers.

In the one-day event, North Korean students showed celebration performances to South Korean representatives, while participants enjoyed a joint sports event, an exhibition of North Korean handcrafts and a joint performance of North and South Korean teachers and artistes.

At the end of the meeting, a joint resolution was issued.

On July 21, North and South Korean teachers together visited Samil Lagoon, a scenic spot at the foot of Mt. Kumgang.

DPRK FM Dismisses U.S.'s Proposal

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nuclear facilities or for the dismantlement of its nuclear program.

For the U.S. to avoid a direct reward for the DPRK's freeze of its nuclear facilities is little short of destroying the foundation for the settlement of the nuclear issue between the two countries.

This would make it hard to expect any progress in seeking a negotiated solution to the nuclear issue and further becloud the prospect for denuclearizing the Korean peninsula.

All these facts prove once again that the DPRK was right in its judgment that the U.S. remains unchanged in its present stand. The DPRK, therefore, considers the U.S. "landmark proposal" to be little worthy of discussing any longer.

The goal to denuclearize the Korean peninsula can be achieved only when the U.S. gives up in practice its more than half a century old hostile policy towards the DPRK. In response to the DPRK's clarification of its goal to denuclearize the peninsula, the U.S. should commit itself to give up its hostile policy towards the former, lift the economic sanctions and blockade against it, delist it as a" sponsor of terrorism" and directly take part in the 2 million kw energy compensation as the first phase measure to fulfill the commitment.

Whether the U.S. takes part in the project to make reward for the DPRK's nuclear freeze or not is the key to the settlement of the nuclear issue.

It is a daydream for the U.S. to contemplate forcing the DPRK to lay down its arms first under the situation where both are in a state of armistice and at war technically.

It is the most realistic and only way of finding a solution to the nuclear issue to seek a package solution based on the principle of simultaneous actions and build confidence between the DPRK and the U.S. step by step through the realization of the proposal of "reward for freeze," the first phase measure for its implementation.

Roundup of Major News on DPRK

June 2004

2-5— The 9th meeting of the North-South Committee for Promotion of Economic Cooperation was held in Pyongyang.

3-4— The second round of North-South general-level military talks was held at the Mt. Solak Resort of South Korea.

5-8— A German- Korean Friendship Parliamentary Group visited the DPRK.

5-8— A delegation of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies led by General-Secretary Markku Niskala visited the DPRK.

5-8— Ri Yun Gu, president of the South Korean Red Cross, and his party visited the DPRK.

9— Pyongsu J-V Company Ltd., a new pharmaceutical producer, was commissioned with due ceremony at the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory.

11— General Secretary Kim Jong Il saw a performance given by the visiting State Academy Ensemble of the Ministry of Interior of Russia and met with Viktor Eliseyev, head and chief conductor of the visiting State Academy Ensemble of the Ministry of Interior of Russia.

10-12— The inter-Korean military working talks for the implementation of the agreement reached at the second round of the North-South General-level Military Talks were held in Kaesong.

14-20— A North-South joint photo exhibition "Korea Seen trough Flowers" was held to mark the 4th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration under the co-sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and the South Korean Association for Northeast Asia Photo and Cultural Exchange.

15— An international seminar to mark the 4th anniversary of the publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration was held in Seoul.

15-16— The Meeting of Our Nation to mark the 4th anniversary of the publication of the historic June 15 Joint Declaration was held in Inchon.

16-18— An international scientific symposium on potato farming was held in Pyongyang.

18— A national meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of leader Kim Jong Il's start of work at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the April 25 House of Culture.

19-21— the 5th International "Netuno Prize" Vocal Competition was held in Netuno of Rome and DPRK vocalist Sok Ji Min placed first there.

23— A visiting group of "Good Neighbors" of South Korea led by its chairman Ri Il Ha visited the DPRK.

23-24— Working talks between the Olympic Committees of the North and the South of Korea were held in Beijing to discuss the issue of the joint entry of the North and the South Korean teams at the opening and closing ceremonies of the 28th Olympics.

23-26— the third round of the Six-Way Talks was held in Beijing.

24— A 2005-2007 protocol on scientific cooperation was signed between the DPRK Academy of Sciences and the Ulrainian National Academy of Sciences in Kiev.

24-25— The second meeting of the Panel for the Construction of the Kaesong Industrial Zone and the second working contact of banks for the settlement of accounts between the North and the South were separately held in Kaesong.

27— A meeting of farmers of the North and the South was held at Mt. Kumgang resort to pave a wide avenue for reunification by the concerted efforts of the nation.

29— A Chinese government economic and trade delegation led by Chen Jian, assistant to the minister of Commerce of China, visited the DPRK.

29-30— North-South military working talks were held in Phaju of South Korea.

30— Talks between the government economic and trade delegations of the DPRK and China were held at the People's Palace of Culture and documents on the economic cooperation between the two countries signed by the heads of the two delegations were exchanged.

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